UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/668,169	09/25/2000	Mariko Okude	381AS/49277	1721

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CROWELL & MORING LLP
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY GROUP
P.O. BOX 14300
WASHINGTON, DC 20044-4300

EXAMINER
NGUYEN, ANH T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2174	

DATE MAILED: 07/15/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/668,169	OKUDE ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Anh T Nguyen	2174	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *23 April 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.　　2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-13* is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-13* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☒ All　　b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　　　1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
　　　　application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date *Paper No.6 and 7*.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to communications: Response to Restriction Requirement, filed

4/22/04.

Applicant's election of Group I, claims 1-13 for further prosecution on the merits is

acknowledged.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3.   Claims 1-6, and 9-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by

Takeuchi (US 5,602,565).

As per claim 1, Takeuchi teaches a display apparatus where results of processing by a

plurality of operating systems (hereinafter, abbreviated as OSs) are displayed on a same display

unit (col.1, lines 14-21, *Fig 34(a), plurality of operating systems shows on a display screen*)

comprising:

a memory which expands said processing results in correspondence with said plurality of

OSs, a display switch which switches among displays of said plurality of OSs (Fig.3(A), *OS*

switching process, col.6, lines 64-67, *multi-OS has function of switching to another OS, each OS*

has a memory region corresponding to the respective OS) and

a display environment changer which changes, in correspondence with a display switching by said display switch, display environments to be set for expanding said processing results (col.6, lines 33-47, *memory units correspond to display screens respectively and are switched according to the OS*).

As per claims 2-3, Takeuchi teaches wherein said display environment changer sets color pallets that are different from each other in correspondence with said plurality of OSs, and expands display data into said memory in accordance with said set color pallets and set color modes (Fig.2 (A), col.6, lines 8-58, *bits allocated to each color for each display screen with each memory unit defined by the number of pixels and corresponding to a display screen*).

As per claim 4, Takeuchi teaches a display apparatus where results of processing by a plurality of OSs are displayed on a same display unit (col.1, lines 14-21, *Fig 34(a), plurality of operating systems shows on a display screen*), comprising:

a memory which expands said processing results in correspondence with said plurality of OSs (Fig.3(A), *OS switching process*, col.6, lines 64-67, *multi-OS has function of switching to another OS, each OS has a memory region corresponding to the respective OS*),

a display environment changer which changes, in correspondence with said plurality of OSs, display environments to be set results, and for expanding said processing (col.6, lines 33-47, *memory units correspond to display screens respectively and are switched according to the OS*),

a display superimposer which displays a plurality of frames in a state of being superimposed on each other, said plurality of frames being expanded into said memory, wherein said display superimposer superimposes said plurality of frames in a manner that

a frame expanded and displayed by either of said plurality of OSs is set in a background and an OS is set in a foreground, said OS being different from said OS that, of said plurality of OSs, becomes said background (Fig.34(A), *image by second OS superimposed on display by first OS*).

Claims 5-6 are similar in scope to claims 2-3, and therefore are rejected under similar rationale.

As per claim 9, Takeuchi teaches a display apparatus where results of processing by a plurality of OSs are displayed on a same display unit (col.1, lines 14-21, *Fig 34(a), plurality of operating systems shows on a display screen*), comprising.:

a memory which expands said processing results in correspondence with said plurality of OSs (Fig.3(A), OS switching process, col.6, lines 64-67, *multi-OS has function of switching to another OS, each OS has a memory region corresponding to the respective OS*), and

a display area divider which divides a display area of said display unit so as to simultaneously display, on said display unit, at least two of a plurality of frames expanded into said memory (col.1, lines 34-39, *simultaneously display a plurality of images on a display screen*).

As per claim 10, Takeuchi teaches a display apparatus where results of processing by a plurality of OSs are displayed on a same display unit (col.1, lines 14-21, *Fig 34(a), plurality of operating systems shows on a display screen*), comprising:

a memory which expands said processing results in correspondence with said plurality of OSs (Fig.3(A), OS switching process, col.6, lines 64-67, *multi-OS has function of switching to another OS, each OS has a memory region corresponding to the respective OS*),

a display environment changer which changes, in correspondence with said plurality of OSs, display environments to be set for expanding said processing results (col.6, lines 33-47, *memory units correspond to display screens respectively and are switched according to the OS*),

a display superimposer which displays a plurality of frames in a state of being superimposed on each other, said plurality of frames being expanded into said memory (Fig.34(A), *image by second OS superimposed on display by first OS*), and

a plurality of input devices which receive an user input, wherein said input devices determine, correspondence with a mode of said superimposed display, an OS to which an input event of said user input is to be transferred (*Fig. 3(A), keyboard 40, mouse 42*, col.7, lines 1-5) .

Claim 11 is similar in scope to claim 10 and therefore is rejected under similar rationale.

As per claim 12, Takeuchi teaches a display apparatus where results of processing by a plurality of OSs are displayed on a same display unit (col.1, lines 14-21, *Fig 34(a), plurality of operating systems shows on a display screen*), comprising:

a processing unit which generates, from said plurality of processing results, a plurality of graphics-drawing frames to be simultaneously displayed on said display unit, and a display environment generator which sets, when generating said plurality of graphics-drawing frames, a display environment in correspondence with said plurality of OSs of said processing results that corresponds to a graphics-drawing frame to be generated next, said display environment being to be set for generating said plurality of graphics-drawing frames (col.1, lines 34-64, *generating means for generating video image selection*).

Claim 13 is similar in scope to claim 12 and therefore is rejected under similar rationale.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   Claims 7-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takeuchi (US 5,602,565) in view of Bodin (US 5,394,519).

As per claim 7, Takeuchi teaches a display apparatus where results of processing by a plurality of OSs are displayed on a same display unit (col.1, lines 14-21, *Fig 34(a), plurality of operating systems shows on a display screen*) and a display superimposer (Fig.34(A), *image by second OS superimposed on display by first OS* , Takeuchi does not specifically teach wherein said display superimposer sets a specified color of said foreground to be a transmission color, then superimposing said foreground on said background. Bodin teaches an apparatus for high resolution display which sets a specified color of said foreground to be a transmission color, then superimposing said foreground on said background (col.2, lines 26-30, foreground color displays). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine Bodin's teaching with the apparatus of Takeuchi because it allows for user control of the color pixels on the display (col.2, lines 26-30).

As per claim 8, Takeuchi teaches a display apparatus where results of processing by a plurality of OSs are displayed on a same display unit (col.1, lines 14-21, *Fig 34(a), plurality of operating systems shows on a display screen*) and a display superimposer (Fig.34(A), *image by second OS superimposed on display by first OS)* , Takeuchi does not specifically teach. wherein

said display superimposer has a superimposition display color determining table so as to superimpose said foreground on said background in accordance with said superimposition display color determining table, said superimposition display color determining table being provided for determining a display color at the time when said foreground and said background are superimposed on each other. Bodin teaches an apparatus for high-resolution display, wherein said display superimposer has a superimposition display color determining table (*i.e. color palette register*) so as to superimpose said foreground on said background in accordance with said superimposition display color determining table, said superimposition display color determining table being provided for determining a display color at the time when said foreground and said background are superimposed on each other (col.2, lines 26-30, *color palette register*). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine Bodin's teaching with the apparatus of Takeuchi because it allows for user control of the color pixels on the display (col.2, lines 26-30).

Conclusion

6.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Takeuchi (US 5,602,565) teaches method and apparatus for displaying video image.

Bodin (US 5,394,519) teaches data processing apparatus for high resolution display in multiple virtual DOS applications.

Nason et al. (US 6,686,936) teaches alternate display content controller

Kume et al. (US 5,948,039) teaches vehicular navigation display system

Usami et al. (US 6,407,758) teaches screen forming editor

Fleming et al. (US 4,439,759) teaches terminal independent color memory for a digital image display system.

Inquiries

7.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anh Nguyen whose telephone number is **(703) 305-8649**.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday from 6:00 am to 3:30 pm (EST) and alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine Kincaid, can be reached on (703) 308-0640.

The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Anh T Nguyen
Examiner
Art Unit 2174

Kristine Kincaid
KRISTINE KINCAID
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAM
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2